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## It's no joke being single!

DIFFERENT ATTITUDE FROM MARRIED PEOPLE REQUIRED



She is a free and independent woman. Her financial resources permit her to fulfil her wildest dreams and she often has enough manoeuvrability to change her job and home according to her wishes and outside opportunities.

I am speaking of the spinster. The spinster of today lives, on the surface, an enviable kind of life in our society. She herself, however, often feels herself to be an outsider.

Women and girls without a band of gold on their finger want to enjoy their life and many people regard this with suspicion. The world around presents a problem that is ever-present with unmarried women. Married friends scarcely ever send them invitations. Their status is not respected and they are regarded as being in a kind of nowhere-land. If a spinster is successful professionally and attractive, with it most married women regard her as suspect.

A subject of conflict is provided by the private life of the bachelor girl that begins when the office door closes behind her. What is she to do? Should she return home where she is free to do what she likes, read books for example, but, where she will find only loneliness?

Should she go alone to a cafe or restaurant and buy herself a meal which may be expensive?

There lies the snag. Despite the much-sung equal rights and emancipation of the woman which now cover every profession, in many restaurants a woman is only somebody when she is accompanied by a man. Otherwise she must have a surfeit of self-confidence, indeed a certain amount of boldness to be able to face frowning waiters. It is enough to make the girl lose her appetite. She risks being grinned at. She risks being pitted. For instance if she travels alone. It often happens that she finds herself surrounded by married couples who are embarrassed.

People often take the attitude "we can't leave the poor, lonely, little thing all on her own." She tends to get taken along to dances. She is always the third, fifth or seventh spoke in the wheel. She is always the gooseberry. Her dance-partners will be married men, casting looks of ecstasy over her shoulder just to tease the wife.

Near relatives of many spinsters are not always tactful. If she lives alone in another town and occasionally travels back to the parental home for a weekend she can expect to be met by the question: "When are you going to get married then?"

This sort of talk can be depressing for women who value their freedom and independence.

For many such spinsters the idea of marriage becomes more and more desirable. They want to protect themselves



Loneliness is a spinster's lot

(Photo: Urs P. R.)

## Let there be dark

Federal Republic bedrooms often too light and and bright wonderland flowing with milk and honey, conclusion has been reached by the has become, a distant inhospitable, central Republic Society for Domestic Affairs, published in a shortened red-hot sweatshop competition.

Not everybody sleeps so soundly. Men who only yesterday, it seems, were half-dark room. But the survey was enthusiastically drumming up support for that not only in houses and hotels EEC membership have begun to add often even in the wards of hospitals. question marks and those who have other institutions there was insufferable always been against the Common Market protection against extraneous light. have gone from the defensive over to the offensive.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 24 January 1970)

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 January 1970)

## The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

Hamburg, 3 March 1970  
Ninth Year - No 412 - By airDespite second thoughts  
Britain must join the EEC

opinion. More attention than ever is being paid to the question as to whether Britain might not be in a position to stand firmly on its own two feet outside the Common Market.

No less a man than Harold Wilson has stated that it might.

Have we reached or even passed a turning-point in British policy on Europe? Will the Labour government and the leadership of the Conservative party be able to withstand the opposition of the overwhelming majority of the general public to EEC entry much longer?

These questions cannot be answered without a prior glance at the political background. Two factors are crucially important as regards the latest anti-EEC trend in the UK. They are the imminent opening of negotiations and the forthcoming general election.

There can be no mistaking the fact that Mr Wilson has been strengthening his hand for the Brussels entry negotiations since at least the end of last year.

For several weeks, he has taken every opportunity of letting his Common Market opposite numbers know that he is not going to go to Brussels cap in hand and that Britain is not prepared to agree to all EEC conditions come what may.

Unlike in 1963, in the British Premier intends to negotiate from a position of strength.

Mr Wilson is not only flexing his muscles at Brussels; though. He also has the electorate in mind. A politician who gives "his" to the slightest suspicion of selling out British interests at the forthcoming negotiations in Brussels will with absolute certainty lose at the polls.

Harold Wilson would be the last man to allow himself such a loss of prestige now that the latest opinion polls have registered a further considerable fall in popularity of the Labour Party, which is now a

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Can we afford it, darling?

(Cartoon: Fritz Wolt/Kleider Nachrichten)

## Brandt limelights Scandinavian ties

Plus with Scandinavia long out of the limelight because of the priority for Bonn of East-West relations, are beginning to intensify, almost by leaps and bounds. 1970 promises to be a Federal Republic-Scandinavian year.

Cancellor Brandt is to follow his excursion to Copenhagen with a visit to Oslo in April, and newly-appointed Swedish Premier, Olof Palme plans to visit Bonn.

President Heinemann, who is particularly interested in contacts with traditional democracies, is to pay state visits to Denmark and Sweden in June and to Norway in September.

Brandt, whose close ties with Scandinavia date back to his years of exile there, will now, Scandinavia hopes, do good service as the advocate of a smooth arrangement as possible with the EEC as the Brussels entry talks draw near.

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Stockholm seeks association only, being concerned not to jeopardise its neutrality by forging foreign and security policy links. Oslo and Copenhagen have applied for full membership.

The entry problem is most urgent for foreign exchange-troubled Denmark, for whom the export of competitive dairy produce to the Common Market grows more difficult with each passing month.

The timetable proposed by Brandt, based as it was on synchronisation with Britain, encouraged Danish Premier Bannsgaard to declare that the EEC has absolute priority for Denmark over Nordk, the Scandinavian customs union.

For Denmark and Norway Nordk is more of a means of accelerating Common Market entry, whereas Sweden feels the project to be of value for its own sake.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 20 February 1970)

## East Berlin talks and the stumbling block of recognition

It invariably signifies that the decision to obstruct has been taken, as it was a good generation ago when the German Social Democrats were derided as social fascists.

The GDR Foreign Minister openly declared that the GDR would never agree to a special relationship within Germany. The all-or-nothing demand for full diplomatic recognition was to remain the basis of all settlements of relations between the two parts of Germany.

This, then, is the outcome of a review of East Berlin's attitude. Full speed ahead may be dictated by the telephone but as far as the GDR is concerned this means in the direction of the rock of recognition. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 25 February 1970)

## Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

## One of the world's top ten

When a newspaper ranks as one of the ten best in the world, both its coverage and its editorial contents assume international significance. Twice the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung has been named one of the ten best newspapers of the world. The first time, in 1963, by professors of the Journalism Department of Syracuse University in New York. The second time, in 1964, by the professors of 26 institutes in the United States.

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THE PRESS  
Bonn press conferences provide a government - governed link

DRAMA  
Sperr makes comedy from scenes in concentration camps

EDUCATION  
Electronic brains will solve teacher shortage

TECHNOLOGY  
Cars of the future will be made of plastics

OUR WORLD  
The joy of playing cards

SPORT  
Is this country's soccer eleven getting past it?

Common Market opponents aired their views at party conferences and brought to a head recently with the publication of a government White Paper outlining for the first time the approximate price Britain will probably have to pay for membership.

The sums involved have shocked public



## ■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Close cooperation in Europe to counter U.S. pull-out plans

Reductions in troop strength have become an everyday topic in this country. Even politicians and pundits who once rated the Rapacki Plan a communist trick of the most infamous kind would now be only too happy if the Polish Foreign Minister's proposals still stood a chance of success.

Why this change of opinion? The desire for détente is not in every case the primary factor; fear of an American withdrawal. There will be no changes until the middle of next year but from then on President Nixon will no longer be able to resist the pressure brought to bear on him by Congress.

US public opinion can no longer see any compelling reason for commitment in Vietnam. Why, for that matter, need 300,000 GIs mount guard in Europe twenty-five years after the end of the war?

So far Bonn has succeeded in preventing withdrawals by means of dollar purchases and loans to offset the foreign exchange costs of stationing US troops here. Offset payments represented no strain on the home economy.

American financial experts have now made it clear that this solution is no longer satisfactory. They insist on direct payment of the outlay involved. At present there is talk of an annual bill of 1,000 million Marks the Federal Republic taxpayer will have to foot.

At a recent conference in Bad Godesberg American specialists talked tougher

than ever, telling the Germans in no uncertain terms that America's domestic problems were more serious than Europe's.

Bonn seems also to have come to realise that offset payments will no longer do the trick. The question is: should we pay, and if so, how much? If the Americans are granted direct payment for the cost of stationing troops in this country Britain is bound to follow suit and demand similar

North Atlantic Council but Bonn cannot rely on assistance from Europe. Other NATO countries see US presence as first and foremost a German problem. Solidarity always goes by the board when cash is involved, as the Americans themselves continually lament.

The US Senate's demand is understandable. What is not understandable is that the debate is being conducted in public and that it is assumed to be self-evident that from mid-1971 a drastic reduction in troop strength will no longer be avoidable.

This is both politically and tactically unwise, since the principle so far in force has been that a unilateral reduction in troop strength is out of the question.

Confidential negotiations with the Soviet Union on this issue are said to be in progress. Confirmation of the fact is not forthcoming and it is doubtful in any case that Moscow will decide to make concessions in return for something that, given time, would have come about anyhow.

The time is long since past when initiatives for bilateral troop reductions came from the East. The Soviet Union is content to wait and see. Moscow itself is far from keen on reducing its presence in Eastern Europe — not for fear of NATO but out of mistrust of its own allies. Events in Czechoslovakia put a damper on Soviet enthusiasm for troop withdrawals.

Troop withdrawals and arms reductions must accordingly be included on the agenda of the European security conference by which the Soviet Union sets such great store.

If, as reports suggest, Moscow proposes solely to discuss renunciation of the use of force and expansion of economic and trade links one may well wonder why a large-scale conference needs to be convened.

Renunciation of the use of force can be agreed independently of a security conference, and the pipeline agreement recently reached with the Soviet Union is a convincing example of how trade can

flourish without the need for several dozen countries solemnly to discuss peace in Europe.

No one can object to a security conference as such. It is important enough. But it must lead to a general debate and to results that genuinely increase security. A security conference that does not include an attempt to end the threat of an arms race in Europe is not worthy of the name.

Whatever happens America's allies in Europe must take US intentions of withdrawing large numbers of troops over the next few years into account. It is an issue lamenting America's desire to cut foreign exchange costs by means of a reduction in troop strength.

What can European members of NATO do? It is unrealistic to suggest that they increase their own troop strength. Expenditure on armaments is already too high to cooperate closely on armaments, strategy and supply lines.

The actual result would be important for more than its own sake. An attempt to cooperate more closely would show America that Europe takes its security seriously. This in its turn would boost Europe's political right to a say in decisions and developments.

If nothing is done Europe need not be surprised at America taking decisions on which the Old World has little or no influence.

Hans Rademacher  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 February 1970)

## Britain and the EEC

Continued from page 1

full eleven points behind the Conservatives.

Those, then, are the reasons why Wilson and a large number of the MPs of both parties who were so enthusiastically in favour of Europe two years ago are unable effectively and decisively to counter the increasingly popular multi-Common Market campaign.

It would, however, be wrong to assume from this change of opinion among the general public that politicians too have had a change of viewpoint but merely an electoral opportunism manoeuvre.

Regardless of anti-EEC campaigns and superficial emotional arguments that cynically reach the Continent it is as well in all soberness to bear in mind that even now, despite the improvement in Britain's economic and financial situation, there is still no real alternative to the Common Market.

Everyone in Britain now knows that entry will be a costly business. Yet no one knows better than Mr Wilson himself that staying out of the Common Market will be even more expensive.

This is why, regardless of public opposition at home, he will have to join at the end of the Brussels talks. Everything else is a matter of nerves.

Fritz Wirth  
(DIE WELT, 18 February 1970)

## Nixon reassures his European Allies

President Nixon's foreign policy address to Congress includes a number of statements that will reassure America's European allies. It reflects the pressure to cut troop commitments in Europe brought to bear by US public opinion but shows at the same time that Mr Nixon has no intention of making drastic, unpremeditated steps.

The President points out the unseverable links between the United States and Europe and makes it clear that he is well aware of the problems attached to possible negotiations on bilateral troop reductions. This is seen in the interest of Senator Mansfield, than in that of an Atlantic alliance capable of action.

But though Europe can derive a number

of assurances from the address, nothing would be wronger than to relax in the certainty of continued American presence.

It was a known fact before the address that the Americans aim to bring about a redistribution of costs within the alliance; likewise, that the Europeans will have difficulty in convincingly countering US arguments in view of the major contribution the United States makes.

It is high time the European members of NATO detailed their views on the future of joint defence. There must be no waiting until the present offset payments agreement lapses in mid-1971.

And still to Handshoven, 19 February 1970

## Stoph tries to dodge the issue

Chancellor Brandt has replied and drily in a long letter to Premier Stoph. He noted that Stoph had prepared to attend one meeting expected a second would take place.

For the rest, the Chancellor there was probably little point in changing further letters. At common must he discovered in Stoph.

True enough, the points on which the two differ are known only too well. Stoph's demands are empty. The election debacle, which the NPD considered impossible, hurled the CDU into a crisis, that might lead to its collapse. The National Democrats had a boost from the provincial assembly elections in order to avoid the

motives lie behind the readiness of the two sides to meet at the conference. If this is the case, the expectations of a breakthrough are empty.

Willi Stoph will certainly not shirk his report on the state of the negotiations designed to party. He considered that the appearance of a hardline caused by the division of Party stewards in Frankfurt and the many. What he wants is diplomatic fire by this chief of security officer

At the same time he would like to see the NPD the 300,000 but the many assurances made by Stoph which would have given the Party of Berlin's Eastern allies that at the Bundestag on 28 September the GDR is not playing out the way of a relaxation of tension.

Willy Brandt, on the other hand, has a meeting of the investigating committee in Wiesbaden. He is now prepared but has no objections to agreement. Those who had hoped that Thadden's

In the long term the Chancellor like to improve the lot of Germany East, in the West and in Berlin. Thadden is the force holding the two German heads of state together.

When the two German heads of state meet it will be no unlike a school. Neither side will have over these men and women who often curiously good hand, as both receive the impression of being good, upright, they will not know what cards to

To continue the figure of speech will be a great deal of money on table. Success or failure in this game will influence the further political moves of both.

Where two players are playing political statements made there must for bluffs are called on the worst hands. All is at stake and one of the will have the worse nerves. That way it is in the card game.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 February 1970)

## The German Tribune

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## POLITICS

## NPD endeavours to overcome election debacle

Adolf von Thadden did not paint a rosy picture of the assembled National Democratic Party delegates at the election debacle, which the NPD considered impossible, hurled the CDU into a crisis, that might lead to its collapse. The National Democrats had a boost from the provincial assembly elections in order to avoid the

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Certainly for as long as the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union parties (CDU/CSU) were setting the political tone we were accustomed to regard the traditional Ash Wednesday exhibition of Bavarian politicians as a spruce of a special kind, as the tail-light of a carnival season of madness and to weigh up their words accordingly.

A hard set-to in this corner of Bavaria was scarcely likely to lead to anguished cries from the crowd. In the wrestling ring something must be offered if the crowd is to get its money's worth.

Without a touch of coarseness Vilshofen is just not Vilshofen. It is not at the best of times a stage for uttering cool, sober, factual political statements.

But what CSU chairman Franz Josef Strauss had to offer this time could no longer be concealed by the atmosphere of bear fumes and tobacco smoke at the scene.

And Strauss himself has left behind no doubt that this is how it was intended. As an official representative of the Federal Republic engaged abroad in difficult talks which are to say the least vital for the whole of this country he does not want to be defamed as a dilapidated amateur diplomat. The words were being spoken by a politician who constantly has on his lips the expression "German interests" meaning the Federal Republic's national interests.

The chairman of the CDU's sister party has, as a result of his stand at Vilshofen and his tirade of hatred, done more damage to the Federal Republic than the

no one is going to take a stand against the Party's leader.

For a matter of hours the impression was given that the Party could close its ranks and cover up all its contradictions.

But then 53-year-old Bavarian State Chairman of the NPD Benno Hermannsdörfer stood up and accused Thadden of using chicanery to manipulate statements

A Munich branch of the party and the Bavarian state committee, it was learnt from official sources, had suggested that at the Party conference there should be a clear separation announced from all those NPD men who by their political and ideological statements repeatedly gave the Party the reputation of being virtually Nazi.

This petition, had been nipped in the bud behind the scenes by Thadden who applied massive pressures.

Hermannsdörfer said he could not hold his peace any longer. He stated that the NPD must put itself unquestionably on the foundation of Basic Law and confirm parliamentary democratic order.

It seems almost comical that the Bavarian NPD chairman has only just been aroused by a programmatic party assembly speech by Professor Anrich made in 1966. Hermannsdörfer has tried to make it clear to party delegates that Anrich's racist and biologically based national philosophy is in effect "clearly unconstitutional." He claims that anybody in the Party who did not totally reject such ideas should not be surprised that the election was lost. Hermannsdörfer's words were lost amid cries such as "Traitor".

The rapturous applause that greeted Thadden was a clear indication that

## Strauss unchained harms union parties' unity

National Democrats (NPD) with their right-wing extremist, nationalistic warblings could manage.

Taking this into account we can see the harmlessness of Strauss's attack on the FDP Minister of Agriculture Josef Ertl (obviously as a result of Ertl's political success) when he called him the stirrup lad of the SPD.

Josef Ertl has proved to be too tough a Bavarian to be toppled by such malicious slander. Nor is State Secretary Egon Bahr likely to suffer attacks or acute depression just because Strauss in Vilshofen showed himself in his true light.

It is far more likely that CDU/CSU colleagues broke out in a cold sweat as they heard tail of how Strauss unchained on Ash Wednesday destroyed everything that the group of CDU-planners-for-the-future had attempted so strenuously to build up, that is to say the image of a modern, reforming party, which, free from emotional overtones, raises matter-of-fact arguments against the government's declared policies.

Now the CDU must get their heads together and decide if they can continue to go along with such a colleague in their midst.

In the Bundestag Chancellor Willy Brandt has pointed out on many occasions the discrepancy between official utterances of CDU/CSU politicians in the Bundestag and unauthorised rhetoric outside.

Anrich spoke. He called his attacker feeble-minded, though he did mince his words. Thadden was silently horrified as Anrich said the committee meeting of NPD associates Pöhlmann and Hermannsdörfer a few days before in camera had voiced a claim that he, Maier-Dorn, and Professor Grünberg must for the sake of the Party give up all ideas of being re-elected to the party executive. These three successfully rejected the idea.

What was previously conjectured has now been stated. Thadden's deputy Pöhlmann (who can be supposed to be as right-wing-radical as the Thadden group) belongs clearly to the opponents of the party leadership.

Hermannsdörfer obviously miscalculation in his amazing open attack. Anrich's his in-fighting with Thadden before the committee of delegates or not.

Hermannsdörfer has been started to discover that Pöhlmann as a tactician knows that his big chance has not yet come. With opportunist skill he has kept his distance from Hermannsdörfer and the words that the latter has let slip.

Only a few young delegates have sprung to his aid and Hermannsdörfer is isolated. Thus when it came to the re-elections for the party leadership Pöhlmann decided not to stand against von Thadden. Thadden was re-elected with 527 votes out of a possible 612.

As his deputy, Pöhlmann received 558. The other deputies, Buck in Hesse received 525 votes and Müssnug in Baden-Württemberg received 514.

After the party convention in Wertheim it can be stated that the NPD, which was formed in November 1964 as a grouping of the right-wing extremist set-ups that had fallen on stony ground before then, is itself faced with complete defeat.

A poor result in the forthcoming provincial assembly elections in Hamburg could speed up the process.

Peter Dietl-Thiele  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 16 February 1970)

## Free Democrats describe themselves as a 'motive force'

The Free Democrats have now come to terms with events in the first hundred days of the Brandt-Scheel coalition government and are describing themselves as a "motive force".

In a recently published progress report the FDP states that it finds itself today for the first time as part of the political alliance in which it can develop its own characteristics to the full and expand healthily with a partner which treats it fairly.

The report goes on to say that never ed in the general policy of a governing coalition and put into effective practice as now.

Word for word the report continues: "The perpetual crises and quarrels of the CDU/CSU legislative period are today just a bad dream. The inner schisms of the two parties destroyed the coherence of the Coalition and caused government splits, often making effective government under these parties impossible and damaging our country."

The FDP progress report says that even before the statement of government policy had been published the "Little Coalition" had carried out revaluation of the Mark "thus removing one of the two most unwelcome heritages of the CDU period."

The other unwelcome inheritance involves the signing of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. "The growing isolation in foreign policy" has thus been broken, the report claims, and peaceful use of atomic energy has been furthered.

The FDP report does not pretend that in the day-to-day business of government cooperation there are differences of opinion.

But, the report maintains, in this coalition little difficulties such as this can be smoothed over without jeopardising the partners' relationships with each other. For instance, "the basic difference of opinion on the question of increasing taxes" was overcome. Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher said openly in discussing this topic, "Schiller's tax plans are unacceptable to the FDP," the report adds.

In such cases the strongest arguments win through according to the report, which says "the Chancellor decided: no tax increases..." The introductory chapter concludes with the statement: "The coalition of Free Democrats and Social Democrats has functioned better in its first hundred days than any other previous coalition in Bonn."

Commenting on Foreign Minister Walter Scheel's performance the progress report says that when he took office the influence of the smaller coalition partner received "an undeniable gain in stature."

Minister of the Interior Genscher has, the report claims, begun a domestic policy involving "dynamic and decisive plan which corresponds to his modus operandi and involves rational reforms."

The report says that one of the most important tasks of the government will be "the completion of an entirely revolutionary tariff agreement for officials in the public service. This wage agreement must point the way ahead."

In the report it is claimed that Hans-Dietrich Genscher has kept the election promise to place a strict control on the regulations concerning telephone tapping.

The work of Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl in the European Economic Community and on general agricultural finances is praised in the report.

In the preface FDP chairman Walter Scheel writes: "This first progress report is of great value and a source of pride to us."

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 14 February 1970)



## ■ THE PRESS

## Bonn press conferences provide a government - governed link

It is difficult to describe as it has many facets. What is more its business is publicity and never stops talking but it still stubbornly resists speaking of itself. Indeed the Federal Press Conference in Bonn is there to ask other people questions and report on their answers and not, however, to answer questions as to its own nature.

But in spite of itself it has become a link between the government and the public. The Press Conference is indispensable as a basic source of information to meet journalists' demands.

The Federal Press Conference, a "registered" association, is thus essential. But there is justification for the concern shown that this could be linked with a tendency to make the news more uniform and divert it along certain channels.

Commentaries too could be standardised if journalists innocently and thoughtlessly adopt the interpretation of the material that government spokesmen must put into their announcements. Is the Press conference immune from this? Not in individual cases. What Bonn correspondents of *Pravda* consider to be the truth is their own affair just as every other paper can print what it considers to be correct and in a way it considers correct.

But there are institutional safeguards against the dangers of this independence. The fact that the Press conference does the talking and does not allow others to make demands on it has more than symbolic value.

By renting its own accommodation it has established rights and does not shrink

from making use of them. Only recently an "unattached" questioner turned up and Hans Leussink, Minister of Education and Science, had to say with faint heart, "I don't think we have anything to say here."

And if one of the questioned plays on the wrong note he can be harassed by the chairman or the mass of the members can express their displeasure by grumbling. He can also find himself in the same situation as Franz Josef Strauss in his last appearance before the elections to the Bundestag when he was told, "Minister of Finance, you should be more succinct."

The rules of the proceedings do not affect the heart of the confrontation between spokesmen from the executive or legislature and the representatives of the Fourth Estate. The amount of meat in the news and the way it is prepared depends largely on the activities of Press conference members.

One person who got to know it first of



Conrad Ahlers, chief Government Spokesman, at a Bonn press conference

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The rules of the proceedings do not affect the heart of the confrontation between spokesmen from the executive or legislature and the representatives of the Fourth Estate. The amount of meat in the news and the way it is prepared depends largely on the activities of Press conference members.

One person who got to know it first of

all as an insider and then as a member of the government compared its prima donna who normally goes languidly in a state of semi-consciousness through occasionally falling a little calculable victim to desires and longings and assailing her guests. She is indulgent, all too indulgent, but she can show no mercy.

The best example is the "Spring fair" when the Press conference must not let up until they were told by Conrad Ahlers, at that time the chief deputy editor, had been called illegally in Spain.

Another highlight was the Press conference requested by Eugen Gerstlauer, RAF Bomber Command made two when still Bundestag President to large-scale, concentrated attacks on the city of Dresden, the first large-scale air attacks of the war.

The city, only some seventy miles from Marshal Koniev's front and of great strategic importance for the enemy at a vital rail junction, was attacked by 800 heavy bombers. They dropped four hundred tons of bombs and 650,000 incendiaries. Clouds of smoke reaching up to 16,000 feet covered the city when the planes left. Extensive ground fires were observed and could be seen more than 150 miles away. During the day Dresden, still burning and covered by a layer of smoke, was again intensively bombed by 450 Flying Fortresses of the Eighth American Air Force.

Behind these words lies Dresden's tragedy. The inferno did not only destroy almost completely one of the most beautiful cities of Europe but it is also believed to have killed 135,000 people. The catastrophe, that met Dresden, at that time almost completely intact, on the night of 13 to 14 February 1945 was greater than that of Hiroshima, when the number of dead are considered.

This is a generalisation but it is in itself where there is a group of the varied composition. But it is just because every utterance before this official forum has a different specific use to a confidence or a statement made less formal surroundings.

There is therefore only partial truth in the argument of journalists who repeat the view of why they should ask questions and others profit by it. They write to a large extent only what other people have asked. Participation does rob them of sources that everyone right uses when looking for exclusive information.

Some curious facts emerge when asked non-questioners the reasons for their silence. One journalist said, "When I think about the whole affair I realise it is actually nonsense." Another said, "It is a pure habit that I do not ask questions. I have been in Bonn for two years now and have yet to make a maiden question."

A third pressman admitted frankly that he was thankful for every question.

Oskar Fehrenbach

(SUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 14 February 1970)

## ■ THE WAR

## Dresden destroyed twenty-five years ago

### ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WERE ONLY DUMMIES

The report of the Wehrmacht supreme command of 15 February 1945 announced the terrifying news in the usual cautious veiled terms. "Last night British aircraft made terror attacks on the built-up area of Dresden."

The statement from the Allied Supreme Command in Paris on the afternoon of 14 February 1945 was more detailed. "In the night, in direct support of the Red

army, RAF Bomber Command made two large-scale, concentrated attacks on Dresden, the first large-scale air attacks of the war. The city, only some seventy miles from Marshal Koniev's front and of great strategic importance for the enemy at a vital rail junction, was attacked by 800 heavy bombers. They dropped four

hundred tons of bombs and 650,000 incendiaries. Clouds of smoke reaching up to 16,000 feet covered the city when the planes left. Extensive ground fires were observed and could be seen more than 150 miles away. During the day Dresden, still burning and covered by a layer of smoke, was again intensively bombed by 450 Flying Fortresses of the Eighth American Air Force.

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Oskar Fehrenbach

(SUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 14 February 1970)

On 13 February Tuesday had been celebrated in the city. It was not as exuberant as in peacetime but this did not stop children running in the streets in brightly coloured costumes.

Dresden had been bombed only twice and then the raids of 7 October 1944 and 16 January 1945 were on the industry in the suburbs. But now the war was affecting the city more and more. Since January refugees had been streaming into the city from the East, especially. Every day the population increased by several thousand. On 13 February it was estimated that there were at least half a million refugees in the city as well as the 600,000 usual inhabitants.

People were relatively confident. Rumours soon spread in a city that was still being spared serious bombing attacks and people said that the Allies would spare Dresden as long as the German Luftwaffe did not bomb Oxford. Another rumour, and equally foolish, was that Dresden was to become Germany's capital after the war.

At any rate Dresden citizens felt more secure than people in other German cities. That probably explains the fact that in the Circus Sarrasin the air-raid warning shortly before ten o'clock in the evening was given by "downs" and accompanied by a few jokes.

Dresden's air defence was accordingly poor. Flak guns were positioned on the surrounding hills in great number but they were only dummies. All the flak had been sent to the Eastern Front a long time previously. Night fighters were stationed at Klotzsche airfield not far north of the city but the number of planes was small and took off too late. In the city itself the air-raid shelters were almost useless. And the hundreds of thousands of refugees had to squat in the stations and emergency accommodation built in parks.

The first bombs exploded at 10.10 p.m. They were heavy and destroyed roofs and shattered all windows within a wide radius. Then the incendiaries were dropped. The heavy bombs originally dropped meant that the effects of the incendiaries were more devastating. The British airman who directed the raid on the city stated, "The bombs are falling true."

The second wave of RAF bombers reached Dresden one and a half hours after midnight. This wave, consisting of 529 bombers, was twice as strong as the first.

The fire storm between the houses resulting from the first attack was already so strong that the bombs could no longer be aimed. The planes therefore attacked only those areas that were not yet burning. Afterwards "mines" were dropped that tanned the fires still more.

When the third wave, 316 American Flying Fortresses, came over on the morning of 14 February, Ash Wednesday, they could only drop their bombs into an inferno of flames, smoke, ash, debris and mangled bodies. Accompanying fighters fired their machine guns on the masses of people and the refugees' carts and wagons.

Ever since the War there have been

numerous controversies as to how far this destruction raid was justified, whether the devastating fires had any strategic value and who must bear the responsibility, even though people do not want to compare Dresden with Auschwitz.

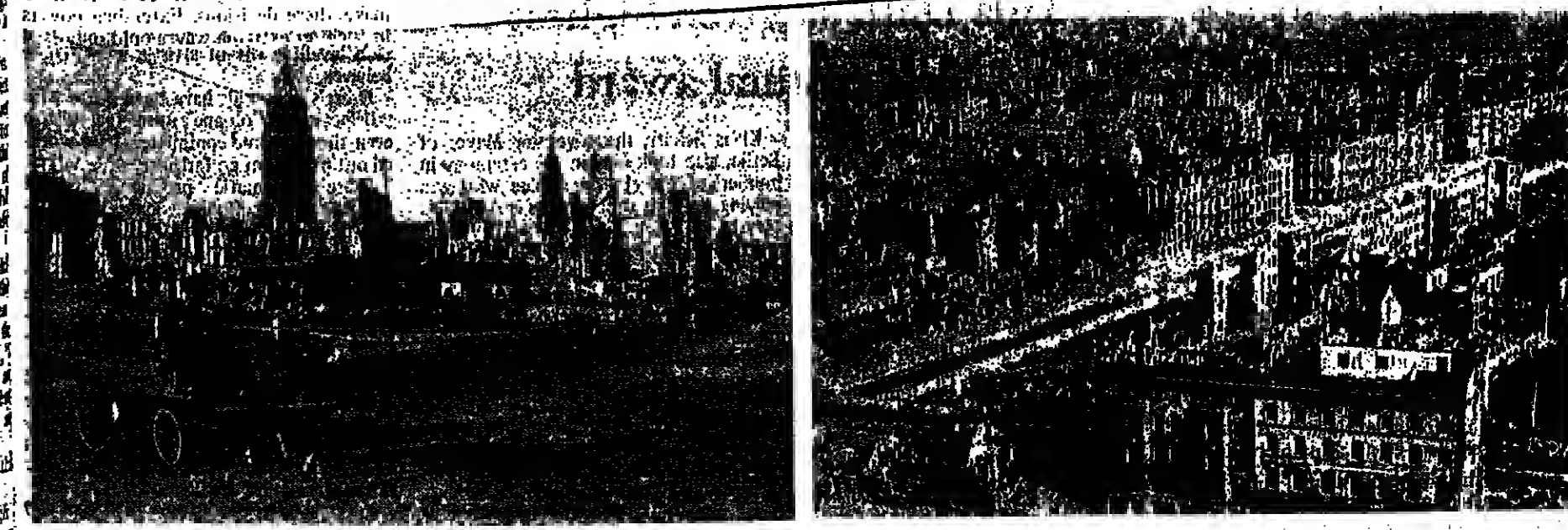
It is an established fact today that the destruction of Dresden's industry could not have been of decisive importance as the city was relatively poor in industry. Destruction was not aimed primarily against transport facilities to affect supplies to the Eastern Front. For instance the important railway bridge across the Elbe was excluded and all track was restored to use three days afterwards. It remains doubtful, to say the least, whether the bombing of Dresden was of decisive help to the Russian offensive.

Operation Thunderstrike, as the Allies called this attack, was looked upon as an attempt to support the Russians. Later surprises include the conjecture that Churchill wanted to show the Russians the strength of the Western Allies. Nobody has contradicted the Russian assertion that they demanded no more at the Yalta Conference: that ended two days before the destruction of Dresden than that the British and Americans should bomb arterial roads behind the Eastern Front to cause confusion in Silesia.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 February 1970)

Until 13 and 14 February 1945 Dresden had been spared the ravages of attack from the air. In the first weeks of 1945 the city was a haven for thousands of refugees fleeing from the Red Army. After two bombing raids the city was left in rubble and ashes and more than 100,000 people were killed.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 13 February 1970)



## A journalist joins the government



The deputy head of the Federal Press and Information Office Rüdiger von Wechmar

every week. This practice was introduced during the Grand Coalition by Ahlers and State Secretary Günter Diehl. Contrary to previous practice when he remained for the most part an anonymous administrative official, the deputy head of the Press Office is now a public figure. Many Bonn journalists know Ahlers' deputy as a colleague. He was born in Berlin in 1923, the son and grandson of profes-

sional soldiers. He went to school in Berlin and Königsberg. As a twenty-year-old lieutenant he was taken prisoner of war in Tunisia by the American forces. While interned he studied journalism and clock-making. He returned to this country in 1946 and became a reporter for the Federal Republic Press Service (dpa) in Hamburg. In 1948 he became editor of the American press agency, United Press, in Frankfurt, then collaborator and finally head of the UP office in Bonn where he stayed until 1958.

After this he spent five years in New York as press adviser to the Federal Republic's consulate-general there. From 1963 to 1968 he served as head of this country's second television service's East European studio in Vienna before going once again to New York on behalf of the Foreign Office.

Rüdiger von Wechmar could easily fill a book with his family history. He is a descendant of a Franconian Imperial knight and related to the Prussian, English and Swedish royal families as well as the Russian Czars, Napoleon and, on his mother's side, the writer Theodor Storm.

He was one of the founders of the Press Conference in Bonn in 1949 and drew up the rules for the appearance of government officials. From 1950 to 1951 his father was chairman of the Bonn journalists' association.

Observers in Bonn expect that Rüdiger von Wechmar's journalistic and diplomatic experience and his wit and charm will help to realise one of the Chancellor's intentions - to try more democracy. He is beginning his work with considerable trust placed in him. - Rudolf Strach (DIE WELT, 14 February 1970)

Years ago Christian Democrat Gerhard Schröder was looking for a press adviser for his Ministry of the Interior.

Three years ago Social Democrat Willy Brandt wanted a press spokesman for the Foreign Office.

On both occasions the man sought turned the offer down.

Four months ago Free Democrat Walter Scheel rang up New York, having a favourable memory of the man he had once met when visiting America, and offered him the post of deputy government spokesman, a position promised to the Free Democrats in their coalition talks with the Social Democrats.

Rüdiger Eberhard Imfried Maximilian Freiherr von Wechmar, an SPD voter in the September 1969 elections and a member of no party, accepted the FDP leader's offer.

In November 1969 the Federal Press Conference in Bonn greeted him with friendly applause in his new role.

In December he was once again in New York where he headed this country's information centre since 1968 on behalf of the Foreign Office.

In January he returned once again to Bonn and now he is taking a skiing holiday in Seefeld until mid-March.

Officially he is still an employee of the Foreign Office but assigned to the Federal Press Office. From 1 April he will be the official deputy head of the Federal Press and Information Office of the Federal government directly subordinate to the Federal Chancellor.

Conrad Ahlers and Rüdiger von Wechmar have known each other since they lived in Hamburg in 1946. In future they will take it in turns to appear at public presentations of government policy, held

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(НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПУКА, 11 СЕДМЪ)



## EDUCATION

### Electronic brains will solve teacher shortage



Human knowledge is now growing as fast as never before. Ninety per cent of all scientists that there have ever been are at work today.

Human knowledge is now growing as fast as never before. Ninety per cent of all scientists that there have ever been are at work today.

This raises two points. Learning must not come to an abrupt end when school and university is left behind and new ways must be found to present the steadily increasing amount to be taught with efficiency in spite of the teacher shortage.

Siemens has developed a method of programmed education that uses a computer. This will offer promising possibilities in the future.

This method of programmed education is being tested first of all in book form. Pupils will be supplied with what is to be learnt divided into small sections offering the best learning potential.

With the help of a questionnaire the pupil will have to control his own performance. If he gives an incorrect answer he will have to work through the appropriate section once again.

The efficiency and sphere of application of programmed education can be expanded when the material to be taught is stored in a computer and appears divided once again into small stages in picture form on visual computer equipment similar to a television screen.

The pupil himself decides the speed and degree of difficulty of the individual series. The questions asked at the end of every stage act as an objective control to check whether work done is correct. Computer assessments show whether the

pupil must repeat the stage and if so how comprehensive this revision must be.

The programmed system of computer controlled teaching and evaluation developed by Siemens is the first to allow the pupil to formulate freely his answers to the control questions. In questions dealing with the nature of an electric current, for example, the answer "movement of free electrons" will be recognised as correct by the computer. However, if

the pupil selects the correct answer out of the several that were listed. The pupil now feeds the freely expressed answer into the computer with the aid of a type-writer keyboard belonging to the visual computer equipment.

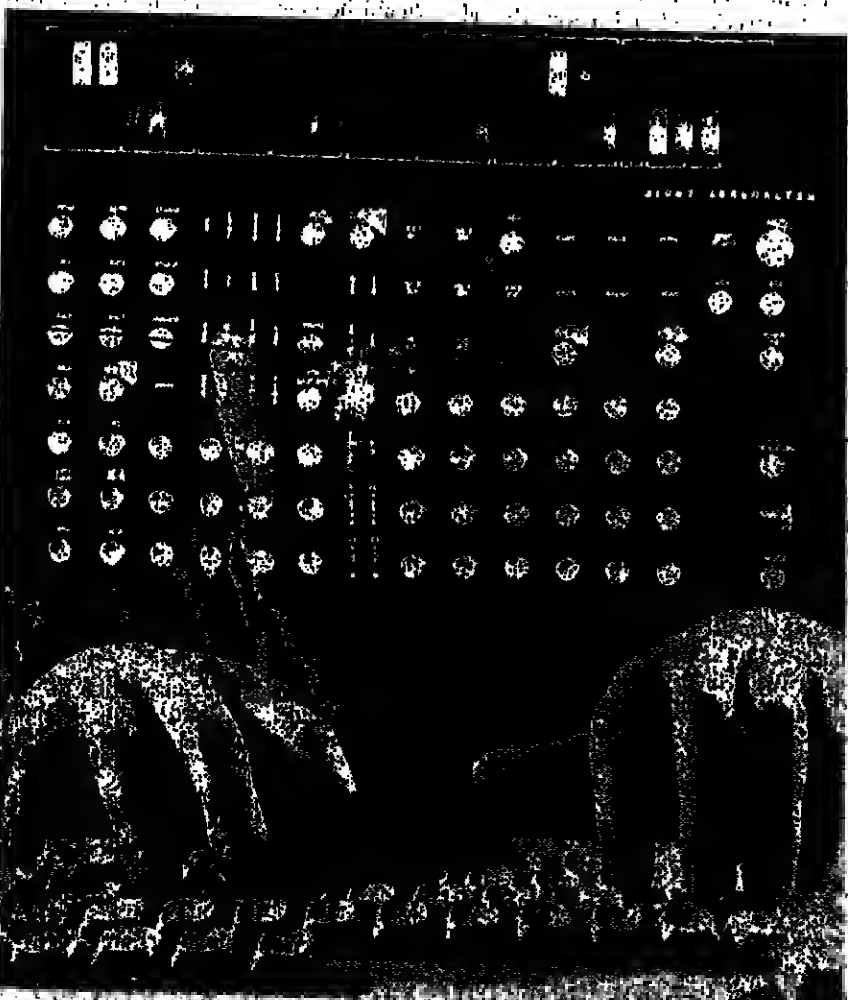
This type of programmed education system is suitable for school, university or professional training. The teacher is not replaced by the computer but supported and unburdened by programmed education.

Computer assessments give the teacher an objective judgement on the level of knowledge of all pupils. If they have any difficulties they can be helped with speedy individual tuition. As each pupil works uninterrupted on his own the new material is absorbed more quickly and more intensively.

Lists of pupils' performances, remarks on special circumstances to be taken into consideration when awarding marks, the calculation of over-all grades, the writing of reports or admonitory letters and the compilation of timetables can all be carried out by the computer as a supplementary task.

Trials of this sort are already in operation. Since September 1969 a computer has been storing the individual marks of pupils at the Thomas Mann Grammar School in Munich together with the supplementary information needed to work out the grades to be written in on the school reports.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 6 February 1970)



A newly developed method of programmed education with the help of a computer offers interesting possibilities of introducing into education more and more of the new material that must be taught. The system is extremely efficient.

(Photo: Siemens)



Deaf children learning to draw in Bamberg

### Drawing prepares deaf children for everyday life

I aim to teach children the art of how to assert themselves in life," says Harry Müller, teacher at the Bamberg School for the Deaf.

He believes that a considerable step towards this aim is early and intensive drawing classes. "As the children concentrate on learning gestures this artistic activity can be harmonised sensibly with learning to speak," the 45-year-old painter and designer explained. "Drawing helps them with concepts and the world of concepts."

Harry Müller teaches all 128 children at the deaf school from kindergarten stage right up to the highest classes. To him his teaching is a special subject. He does not want to rear artists nor promote talents in one particular field. "Art is beyond the limits of what can be learnt. What can be learnt is insight into forms and how they can be depicted," he says.

This is why he considers his function to be more than corrective here. He says that the only thing wrong with the children is that they lack a fifth sense. To make up for this deaf people's vision is normally more strongly developed. Teaching them to draw helps sharpen their eye even more. "Their imagination is also developed and this serves to explain and interpret their environment," adds Harry Müller.

In the kindergarten stage the teacher teaches with the help of play. The independent representation of objects results via the sense of touch, sketching, drawing and repetition. It is not until later that he goes into details of representation.

Drawing classes are concerned with the space-time-man groups as space, training man, animal and surroundings. These categories are continued throughout the pupils' whole stay at the school, Müller reports.

With the youngest pupils in the kindergarten stage he uses charcoal, brushes and water-colours. One important fact he discovered was that small children must be offered large areas on which to paint. "The younger the child, the larger the area must be," he said. Newspapers, packaging and wallpaper remnants are used as canvases.

All ten of the works submitted by children aged between five and four were not specially done for the exhibit but were selected from the day-to-day work of the drawing classes.

Bamberg School for the Deaf's teaching methods have now been adopted throughout the Federal state of Bavaria.

Hubert Neumann

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 February 1970)

## MEDICINE

### Diabetic motorists must take extra care



The number of diabetics in this affluent society of ours is continually on the increase. A quarter of a million diabetics are known to exist in the undetected diabetics is far greater.

Things have reached such a pass that one person in four is an unsuspecting sufferer from diabetes, and the number of diabetics is on the increase in East Germany too, where according to official statistics 60,000 people between the ages of twenty and sixty suffer from the complaint.

"Diabetics can be a traffic hazard in various respects. They need not be motorists. Diabetic pedestrians, for instance, and there are plenty of them among older people, can be just as dangerous."

It is a well-known fact that diabetics who take insulin via the hypodermic run the risk of hypoglycaemia, a sharp fall in the level of sugar in the blood, as a result of a wrong dose taken out of ignorance or negligence.

The symptoms are poor judgment and reflexes, clouding of the mind, cramp and even irremediable cerebral damage.

Now the experienced diabetic under doctor's orders can tell pretty well when

this dangerous state of affairs is on the cards and can, for instance, pull to the side of the road and eliminate the danger of being responsible for an accident.

Yet milder cases of blood sugar shortage resulting from insufficient intake of carbohydrates can be every bit as great a danger as the failure to recognise the advent of a more serious attack for what it is.

New anti-diabetic drugs developed by the pharmaceutical industry have made it easier to handle many cases of the complaint and the feared symptoms of blood sugar shortage are unlikely to recur now that insulin can be taken orally.

Mild or incipient cases of diabetes among young people can nonetheless lead to occasional instances of hypoglycaemia. Older diabetics, who are mostly overweight, are less prone to suffer from a sudden decline in the level of blood sugar.

Diabetics are particularly prone to the risk of permanent damage to their circulatory systems. In thirty to 35 per cent of cases damage occurs to the eye, the incidence among male and female sufferers being roughly equal.

Severe cases of diabetic retinopathy are uncommon nowadays but even the slightest haemorrhage in complaints of blood vessels in the retina can reduce vision to a greater or lesser degree.

This is why every diabetic should regu-



larly have his eyes tested; a demand that can be put into practice on a voluntary basis among diabetic motorists but is unlikely to meet with any great response among other diabetic road-users.

Older diabetics tend to suffer from diabetic arteriosclerosis. Eighty per cent of those who have symptoms of circulatory trouble run the risk of either arterial sclerosis or coronary thrombosis. Passing clouding of the mind and spells of dizziness are symptoms to watch out for.

Diabetics who are under doctor's orders need not, provided the doctor has objections, be prevented from driving but they must be aware of the responsibility and the need for frequent medical checks or personal checks using the latest in test strips.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 11 February 1970)

### Europe's first semen bank

Bremen Dr. Kurt Sokol is the founder and owner of this establishment. Pursuing veterinary studies Dr. Sokol developed a revolutionary method for freezing human semen. A chemically induced ejaculation produces the semen which is then frozen to a temperature of 196 degrees centigrade. The semen can be used for a year after freezing. Dr. Sokol defended himself against widespread accusations that by selecting donors he was breeding human beings. He sees his function as an aid to married couples who want a child and with whom all other methods of treatment have proved unsuccessful. The doctor remains anonymous. (Photo: Keystone)

### Newly discovered fungus produces new antibiotic materials

A sensational discovery has just been made by Bremerhaven's Institute of Marine Research.

In the North Sea a research team found ray fungi that now play a decisive role as the basis for the production of healing drugs such as streptomycin.

Science had previously registered these groups of micro-organisms only on land or in fresh water.

When Soviet scientists recently found isolated examples of this type of fungus on the high seas they thought that the bacteria had found their way into the sea by chance.

But now the Bremerhaven researchers led by Horst Weyland can prove that whole colonies of these ray fungi exist on the sea bed.

The many journeys of the research ships Meteor and Anton Dohrn since 1966 have served among other things to look for these microscopic fungi on the sea bed. And researchers did find these small organisms.

To be able to study these more closely under a microscope, scientists must first create suitable culture media where they can multiply.

Horst Weyland and his colleagues prepared chitin cultures while still at sea and let the ray fungi mature in the hermetically sealed probes under varying temperatures. Colonies formed after a few weeks.

Although Weyland had reckoned that each of these colonies were derived from just the one ray fungus he came to the conclusion that twenty to 3,000 ray fungi live in one cubic centimetre of the sea bed. "It was laborious mosaic work," said the bacteriologist.

The biochemical functions of these fungi in the sea bed are to be investigated in the next few weeks and months. Horst Weyland states, "On the basis of this discovery we now have a group of micro-

organisms that produce new antibiotic materials." Painsstaking scientific experiments will now determine their character.

Ray fungi belong to the bacteria group. Only a small fraction cause infections such as the dangerous actinomycosis. The majority of them have an important function to life. They are of decisive importance in the decomposition of organic materials.

The Institute of Marine Research is ready to place its colonies of ray fungi at the disposal of medical institutes and pharmaceutical industries.

According to Weyland there has been interest in his discoveries abroad too. British scientists have already asked for ray fungi colonies for their own research.

As the bacteriologist said, the full importance of this discovery, especially for medical science, cannot yet be realised.

(DIE WELT, 9 February 1970)

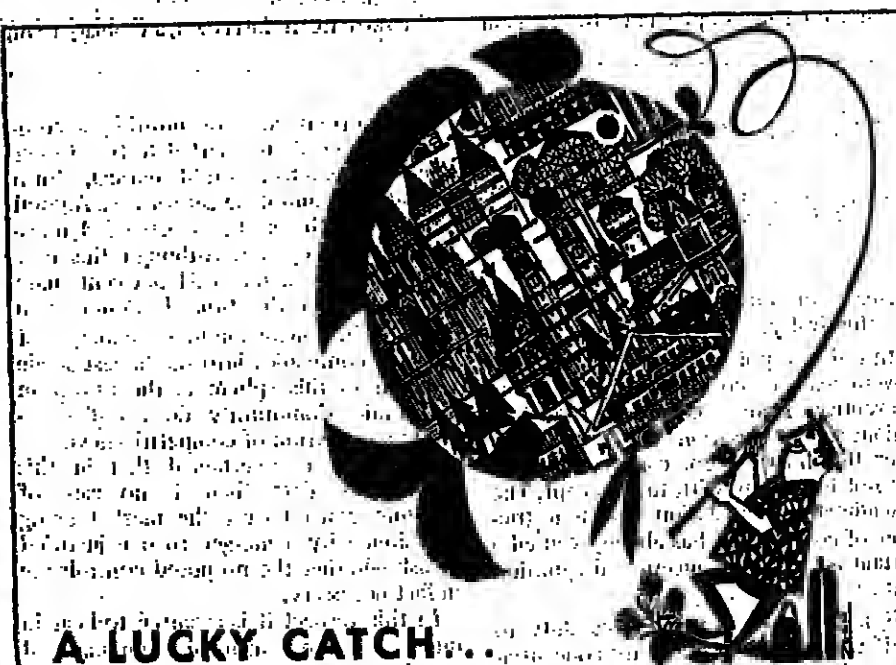
### Aphrodisiacs don't work

One gill, potions and the like are in vogue in all cases ineffective, the Federal Republic's Pharmaceutical Research Institute in Munich concludes from a study of a large sample of preparations claimed to stimulate the sexual drive.

They generally contain caffeine and alcohol with an admixture of plant extracts such as cole nut and various roots.

The preparations cannot be expected to have the effect claimed, the institute noted. The only factor likely to stimulate the emotions was the high price in relation to the contents.

(Münchener Merkur, 11 February 1970)



### A LUCKY CATCH.

That's what it will be your 1969 holiday in the Federal Republic of Germany! Many beautiful landscapes, a great wealth of historic monuments and art treasures, charming folkloric events, this is what an exciting programme offers you for this year's stay in Germany. Send this coupon today for the latest information and free brochure, full of practical advice on carefree travel in Germany.

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## ■ DEVELOPMENT AID

## The new 'philosophy' behind development aid

There is no patent medicine for the problems of developing countries. These problems have far too many facets. The roots of economic aid between "nor-

Nor does the much-discussed Pearson Report, the most important international document with regard to development aid policies, formulate these problems as if they could be solved over a short period.

This report is bound to be the subject of intense discussion here now that it has been translated into German.

The publication of the Pearson Report was taken by the Minister for Economic Cooperation in Bonn, Erhard Eppler, and this country's representative on the Pearson Committee, Wilfried Guth, President of the Deutsche Bank, as the ideal opportunity for passing comment on the prospects for the second decade of development aid, which has just commenced.

Before the second ten years of development aid began Chancellor Willy Brandt declared in his statement of government policy: "We will contribute to a communal strategy of development and take any stimulus produced by the Pearson Report into consideration. The government will take pains to achieve the aim outlined in the report for general achievements in development aid (0.7 per cent of the gross national product from public means, at present standing at 0.42 per cent) with an increase rate of around eleven per cent per annum.

"We will try to find ways of ploughing refluxes from means of public capital aid antiretro into purposes of development aid."

Erhard Eppler is hoping that the 0.7 per cent level will be reached by 1980, and points out at the same time that other countries, in particular Japan have a lot of ground to make up.

The impulse to take an inventory of development aid policy came from the former President of the World Bank George D. Woods. It was taken up by his successor McNamara who handed over the task to the former Canadian Prime Minister and Nobel Prize-winner Lester Pearson.

The eight-man Committee that Pearson called together consisted neither of professors who would have given a scientific report nor of government representatives.

A disappointment is in store for anyone who seeks revolutionary or radical ideas in the Pearson Report. In three basic aspects the Report comprises a collection of what has been achieved so far in development aid. Furthermore it is aimed at what Guth calls "a visionary appeal" to the parliamentarians responsible for development aid particularly those in America.

The philosophy of a world community is to be brought home to them and practical suggestions are made. There are two representatives of underdeveloped countries on the Committee. Members of the Committee came to the conclusion that despite many disappointments the past achievements of development aid were not a bottomless bucket.

By the end of the century, as long as there are peaceful developments in the world, a large part of the countries today dubbed underdeveloped will be able to

stand on their own feet so that development aid programmes are superfluous.

At the talks held in public, with representatives of developing nations the question of private investments cropped up again and again. It was concluded from these discussions that the oft uttered word "exploitation" by industrial countries was no longer going the rounds and that private investment was being regarded more and more as an essential element of development.

The Pearson Committee makes fewer recommendations than many people postulated, but more than administrations in developing countries have been prepared to concede to date.

The authors of the report admit that they have concentrated the points under discussion on what - tediously enough - could be achieved if peace all over the world were not jeopardised by the ever-widening cleft between rich and poor.

Thirty-four per cent of the world's population lives in industrialised nations and makes in all 87.5 per cent of the world's gross industrial product.

So the 66 per cent of the world's population living in underdeveloped countries produces only 12.5 per cent of the world's gross industrial product.

The following statistics and facts bear

out the fact that over a long period we must exercise great awareness.

Mexican corn and rice from the Philippines have brought about the "green revolution". This could help to banish hunger from the world.

These agricultural products have pushed up requirements of artificial manure threefold. But the capital available at the moment for setting up factories to produce artificial manure is only six years' worth.

Industrialisation has on the average risen in developing countries by 7.3 per cent.

Eighty-five per cent of investments have been raised by developing countries themselves.

Saving rates in developing nations during the sixties, comprised on average fifteen per cent of the country's gross national product.

Development aid coming from communist countries could not be considered, in the Pearson Report since there was a lack of information and opportunity to make the necessary contacts.

A number of talks with Eastern Bloc representatives showed that there is a general reluctance there to enter into cooperative schemes.

Erhard Eppler, however, considers it likely that the ideological motives of communist countries will not be greater too warmly by developing countries in future.

No sooner did Eppler have the Pearson

Report on his desk than he was told about another document that is likely to be decisive in the future course of development aid policy, namely the Pearson Report.

This will point out ways in which officials in numerous United Nations organisations concerned with development aid will be able to arrange and coordinate their work better.

Most of the members of the Pearson Committee are however opposed to the idea of another panel being set up to tackle these matters.

(Handelsblatt, 9 February)

## Higher figures for East Bloc

Trade between this country and East Bloc countries including China increased in 1969 by sixteen per cent. The increase has been achieved on both sides, and has now reached 9,000 million Marks.

Exports from the Federal Republic have increased just a little more than imports from the East Bloc. Compared with the substantially increased Federal Republic foreign trade the portion of trade with the East is slumped from 4.4 to 4.2 per cent of total trade.

The 1969 figures show that the balance of trade with the Eastern Bloc increased in the Federal Republic's favour to about 1,000 million Marks.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 5 February)

## Mergers and the control of mergers

Statistics prove it: the desire of industrialists to enter into cooperative schemes or mergers with other firms has greatly increased. All the signs point to a continued and accelerated process of concentration.

It is striking that there is a predominance of gigantic concerns involved in these marriage processes in the electronics, chemicals, vehicle building and machinery producing industries.

Now the merger of Mannesmann and Thyssen has been pushed through and the multinational Enka Fabrics is proposed. Last year the Wintershall group joined forces with BASF and the Volkswagen subsidiary Auto-Union was linked with NSU, to name but a few examples.

It is generally agreed that merging into huge concerns is a result of technical and economic developments and in many spheres is useful and necessary.

The large European market as well as growing trade and competition with the rest of the world demand concerns which are large enough to be competitive.

But attention should be paid to mergers to ensure that concentration into a gigantic concern will really lead to better conditions for increasing productivity and therefore strengthening competitiveness, which are the reasons for mergers and cooperation.

There must be a guarantee that the resultant competitiveness as an outcome of linkups does not lead to uncontrolled monopoly of the market and the destruction of healthy company structures. Not to mention concentration procedures which lead to a monopoly without an

increase of output and also cut out healthy rivalry.

In order to put a stop to this the Bonn government is considering introducing preventive merger controls. Industrial unions and organisations that have looked over the draft bill for cartel prevention are not too happy with the concept. The amendment to legislation against restriction of competition has already caused a certain amount of concern and agitation among economists.

It is the law reformers' sole duty to limit the process of company concentration only in cases where effective healthy rivalry is precluded.

This is a good thing since operations in free competition between companies not only promotes optimum economic freedom but is also valuable as consumer protection.

The Economic Affairs Ministry, in considering the question of company cooperation and mergers, has not been so short-sighted as to take into consideration only the conditions on this country's market.

This matter must needs involve considering constantly international competition.

One tricky point which remains is, of course, answering the question of how domination of the market is to be defined. This matter has also not been adequately cleared up in the United States.

There are cases where a fifty per cent share of the market does not necessarily imply monopolisation of the market.

The current idea of limiting a company's share of the market to twenty per cent is therefore problematical. Its boundaries cannot be set for this. A good example of this is the merger of Mannesmann and Thyssen. Although this is a gigantic concern it has a 31 per cent share of the market the Brussels Commission came to the conclusion that the merger of the two companies into the largest concern in this sphere in the European Economic Community does not constitute a limitation of competitiveness.

It has been ascertained that in a country to date there is no case of absolute control over the market by a company, so it is just to ask whether the proposed controls in fact necessary.

In this respect it is essential to bear in mind that the continual enlarging and opening up of the market is leading to an increased tendency to merge, and it would be no mistake to have considered ready for use if necessary.

It goes without saying that size is not crime and smallness no virtue. It occasionally it seems that economic balance is an urge which has not been some company managers.

On the other hand it must be said again that nowadays the industrialist is not made simple. It would be unfair to accuse him of being possessed by greed for profit and having no other aim in mind but to preclude all competition.

Room for manoeuvre is being limited all the time and this can become a serious. Head of Siemens Dr Tacke said: "Nowadays we are controlled by about fourteen different authorities. So are we really such evil people?"

Concentration of companies into industrial giants should not be measured by any kind of moral yardstick.

(Handelsblatt, 11 February 1970)

## ■ PUBLISHING

## The future of this country's weekly publications

Tension is mounting in the world of weekly magazines and the pictorial press. The question is, as printing, editorial and production costs rise, who can capture new markets and win the struggle for survival.

They showed that there had been an increase in circulation in those publications which took an active part in education and achievements in our society giving directional aid in a critical or seemingly critical manner.

Better circulation figures were also achieved by those publications in full colour that tried to bring the world and its neighbours into this country's living-rooms.

Any publications that fitted into neither of these categories were threatened with a decline in sales figures.

The biggest gains among the weekly papers were scored significantly by *Bayerischer Kurier* (circulation up by about 6,000 to around 100,000), and *Deutsche National und Soldatenzeitung* (up by about 11,000 copies to approximately 132,000).

The heat of the pre-election battle and the increase of political thought in public opinion are taking their effect.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 5 February)

Other papers appearing weekly that have consolidated their regular readership are *Die Zeit* (320,000) and *Rheinischer Merkur* (67,000).

The Protestant *Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt* had slight losses (circulation 137,000) and the conservative-liberal *Christ und Welt* plunged to 161,000.

As a result of the election battle and the Social Democrats' victory *Der Spiegel* profited, reaching its highest ever circulation of 1,100,000.

The sharp upward trend of *Capital* (circulation 164,000, advertising up from forty to fifty per cent) proves this.

But presumably Gruner & Jahr's big-seller *stern* has profited from the golden rule (circulation around 1.8 million, advertising 46 per cent) far more than any other illustrated publication.

In the trend for giving specialist advice comes the women's magazines *Für sie* (1.2 million, 4.2 per cent advertising), *Brigitte* (1.1 million, 4.2 per cent) and *Eltern* (one million, 4.1 per cent).

These successful magazines aimed at a special readership. Those that did not have experienced a slump. *Constance* lost its shape and its reason for existence and ceased publication.

*Quick* gave up its sex policy and lost ground. *Jasmin* with its played-out *Leben zu zweit* (married life) motto has failed to make further ground.

## Fashion designers are wielding soldering irons this season

the new "fabric" and the weakness of the weaker sex for something strong as nails, armour-plated blouses à la Joan of Arc were soon on show in the more avant-garde shop windows.

These were matched by scarves woven from very thin metal wire.

But it is not only Paco Rabanne's creations that deserve the fame and merit of leading the way in blattering clothing. The road to the mothless era in ward-

robes passes by the musical *Hair* and the whole hippy philosophy as well as the Beatles and more particularly John Lennon. It is a long road via India and Thailand and leading back to Pforzheim and other centres of the jewellery trade.

The route can in fact be traced back by the costume jewellery of years gone by. First of all costume jewellery suffered from the reputation of being always a plagiarism, a mock, an imitation. Girls who could not afford to buy the real thing went out and purchased cheap dangle beads, which were supposedly indistinguishable from the genuine article.

Coco Chanel put an end to this sad self-deception with her *Perle* necklace as near as possible to the level of real sparklers.

Shortly afterwards the French firm *Hermès* came up with a similar idea, making works of art from silver and steel. They produced heavy bracelets from simple chain links, designed to match their famous silk kerchiefs.

Couturiers Dior and Cartier designed jewellery for their models. In the end people were buying fashionable costume jewellery in its own right and not as a cheapener.

All this was followed by the Indian look, with filigree bracelets and Buddha brooches. When designers had exhausted

A mini-skirt in aluminium sequins worn under a camel-hair chiton maxi-sleeve. The kabyle style head-bear is in aluminium sequins designed by Paco Rabanne.

(Handelsblatt, 5 February 1970)



The five bestselling illustrated magazines in this country

This many have occasioned Anne and Dr Hubert Burda to give the illustrated magazine for men, *m*, a more definite "Esquire" sort of outline.

Specialist advice sought in illustrated magazines which are tending to move away from the old wishywashy family style and seek to give information, for instance about television.

Only Burda's giant publication *Bunte Illustrierte*, it seems, fails to fit this picture. It has a circulation of about 1.9 million and an advertising percentage of roughly 43.6.

The exception that proves the rule then seems to be the magazine which is brightly coloured, but well arranged with less attention paid to the content than to technical perfection and the price.

It seems that *Bunte* appeals to a great

extent to a public similar to that of the book of family devotions, but perhaps in a higher price range.

This magazine too has realised how essential it is to give detailed information on matters such as health, sex, the home, travel and leisure and pleasure pursuits. These sections of the magazine have become or attempted to become more matter-of-fact.

Thus they carry on the fairytale world that their public seems to revel in.

The main heroes and heroines seem to be Soraya, Princess Margaret and the Kessler twins.

Whether the idyllic world of some of the less spectacular and ambitious publications will stay as rosy remains to be seen. There is doubt about the future

Continued on page 12

their imagination on these lines it was the turn of the Incas and Aztecs to be reincarnated.

But the East Asian idea did not die for want of new ideas, largely thanks to John Lennon, who took to meditating, contemplating his naval with chains of beads hanging round his neck.

Another influence in this direction was the hippy philosophy with the idol Rama Krishna, showing that a man lost none of his godliness just because he jingled.

The range of jewellery on offer this season goes from grandiose works of imagination down to simple, garnet brooches for Mums.

Designers are taking their inspiration from all eras of history. They are using all kinds of materials, even ebony and leather.

Not only must designers of jewellery produce items that are good in themselves, but they must also try to anticipate fashion trends in the dress designing sphere. For instance it is no go their producing close fitting necklaces if Mao collars come into fashion.

Planners at the Federal Republic's largest jewellery centre in Pforzheim (responsible for 67 per cent of this country's total production) are as well informed about what Courregé and Balmain are up to as they are about brass, steel, silver and glass.

It is not enough, either, just to know what women in this country will be wearing for spring and summer fashions, since a third of Pforzheim's production is exported, mainly to Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United States.

Total turnover in 1968 was as much as 494 million Marks.

It is prophesied that metal fashions will have a lifespan of only about one year. Good news for women with large figures and famine-stricken clothes moths.

(Handelsblatt, 5 February 1970)







## OUR WORLD

## The joy of playing cards

COLOURFUL KINGS AND QUEENS AND JACKS



Boring times commenced on 19 March 1582 for many citizens of Nuremberg. On this day the city fathers issued a decree stating: "The playing of cards, dice and other gambling games is forbidden in all public places if money is

Even those who would not go so far as to brand cards "the Devil's Prayerbook" must have a certain amount of sympathy for the Nuremberg decree when visiting the playing card exhibition to be seen currently in the City Library.

The playing cards with which the gamblers of Nuremberg in the sixteenth century killed time or attempted to swindle people were not suited for upholding the fear of God or a decent way of life.

At the exhibition "Tarock-Skat-Pontoon Cards" a card game is on view that was invented about 1540.

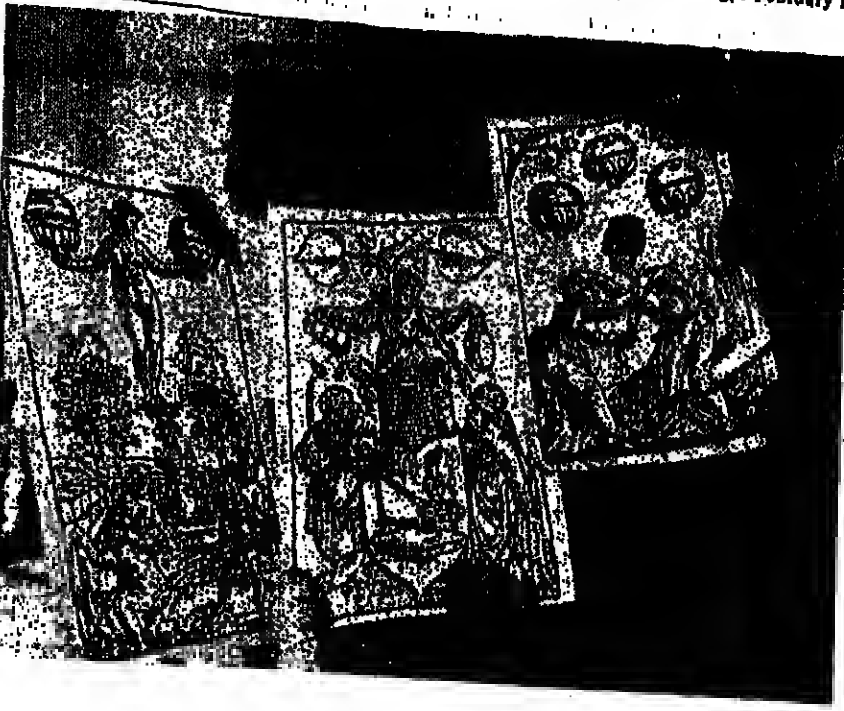
It is not without good reason that the exhibition programme and annotations are described as being somewhat immoral. For example on one of the cards there is a monk depicted holding a wine bottle in one hand and a bear mug in the other. Another card shows a woman beating her husband with a birch broom while another card depicts a nude man climbing up a ladder into a gigantic washing tub in which a corpulent woman is already splashing around.

The ban on card playing in Nuremberg seems to have been forgotten fairly quickly. Shuffling, cutting and dealing continued to flourish. Playing card manufacturers did good business. German card printers produced cards which were very popular in other countries as well.

In the course of history as moeurs became more refined the pictures on playing cards grew more tasteful. In one game created by G. Pommer around 1850, trump cards had pictures of scenes in the Fatherland on them.

Playing cards were forbidden in Nuremberg in 1582 because it caused too many murders. But the regulations were either ignored or repealed since by 1640 cards such as these were in use.

(Photo: dpa)



The court cards depict German princes with well-tended beards and plumed helmets, but the allegorical figure of Father Rhine with hips and head crowned with vine branches is relegated to the two of hearts.

The two of spades shows a metron holding a tablet of stone in her arms like Moses and in Old German lettering it says "Danube".

Cards as a pastime have also concerned the city fathers of Nuremberg. In which fortunes were won and lost with them.

There have been wide differences in playing cards. For example a German simple picture is distinguishable from a French double picture.

The simple picture shows a complete body whereas the double picture is divided in the middle and shows two identical half bodies.

In addition to this there are manifold special designs as for example an Ansbach picture or a Saxon double picture.

The different suits were not always standardised. In one Nuremberg set of cards dating from 1528 the suits are leaf, rose, pomegranate and grape.

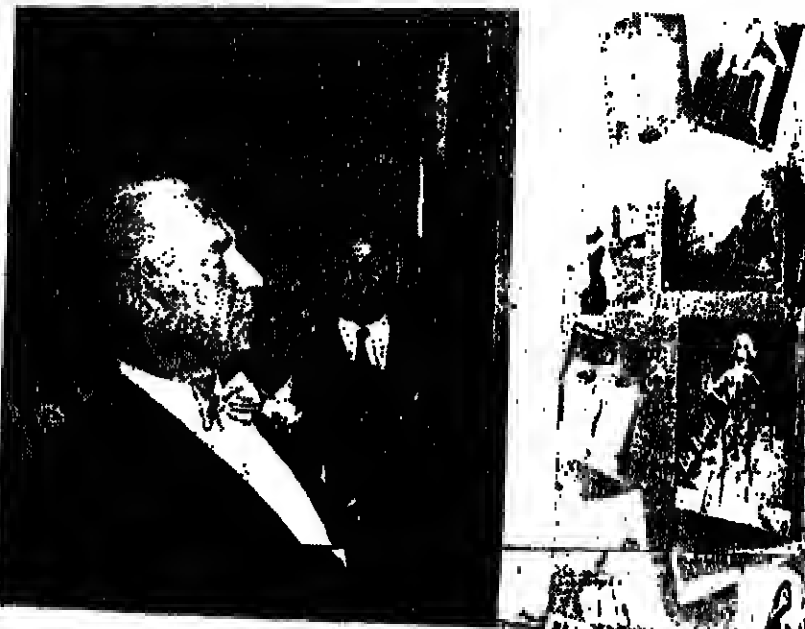
Card playing is not only intended to excite and bring profit but can also be a glimpse into the future. A series of fortune-telling cards produced in Nuremberg gives precise information. The ace of diamonds foretells that the person who draws it will soon receive a present. The king of diamonds says: "Your old flame misses you a lot." The king of hearts prophesies: "Your wish will be fulfilled but not immediately."

Proverbs such as this can be seen on one German card game showing childhood scenes. The king of diamonds has the proverb: "Blind men's buff, the children's game, often tempts us throughout our life. Keep your eyes open from childhood days."

One show case contains a skat hand which would make any gambler's heart beat. A grand ouvert. This is such a good hand that it allows the player to lay down without other players having a chance of winning the game.

Just how rare a hand of this kind is becomes clear when it is considered that in skat the number of ways in which the cards can fall to the three players are 2,733,294,408,504,640.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 February 1970)



Mayor Armulf Klett accompanied journalists on a tour of Stuttgart by night.

## Found - a nightlife in Stuttgart

SEEING THE SIGHTS FOR 45 MARKS

There is a question repeatedly asked about whether Stuttgart has a nightlife. But this is less a matter for the people of Stuttgart themselves than for their foreign visitors.

The indisputable fact that there is a nightlife of gay abandon in the city does not alter the fact that the question is repeatedly asked.

"Nightlife" has the ring of something immoral and conjures up impressions of Montmartre and the Reeperbahn and dyed in the wool citizens of Württemberg are not too keen to identify themselves with this image.

In Württemberg and more particularly Stuttgart the locals are clever enough to realise that their good reputation does not rest solely on offering night birds the pleasures they seek.

They know that in order to attract plenty of foreign visitors it is necessary for the city fathers to announce that Stuttgart can on request fulfill the special wishes of its visitors with perhaps a soupçon of well ordered sin.

Now Stuttgart is officially "selling" its nightlife in tourist advertising. From 26 January on three nights a week between 8 p.m. and one thirty in the morning motor buses take nocturnal visitors around the brightest centres of night-time entertainment. Anyone can take part for 45 Marks.

Many attractive delights are offered: a cocktail at the top of the television tower, a Swabian soiree in a typical pub with dance music, drinking and dancing in four different night clubs - the last two of which offer a striptease show.

The ticket includes all extras such as the bus fare and the cost of changing coats in the cloakroom.

This city tour officially called "Stuttgart Nights" and arranged by the travel bureau is like circular tours in other cities in that only the night spots with a good reputation are selected. Those where the visitor is recommended to hand in his tie at the cloakroom and keep one hand on a pocket knife and the other on his pocket watch are avoided.

On the circular tour no mention is made of the Dreifarbenhaus in the immediate proximity of the Town Hall. This was put up fifteen years before the debate about setting up official, controlled brothels in order to clean up the older parts of the city.

Stuttgart is not the most narrow-minded of cities. For some time now in the Königstrasse there has been a sex emporium, in fact one with a large turnover. The Stuttgart travel bureau is now of

the opinion that bare bottoms are the city's image and takes willing without embarrassment to the party city situated between the woods and the vineyards where seck, sparkling wine, drunk and bare bottoms bounce.

In order to give an official picture of the city's night life Mayor Armulf Klett, accompanied by his wife Yvonne, made the tour of the city's night life.

He went from the Riverboat helmsstrasse, one of the most frequented dance halls in the centre of Stuttgart, to the Reeperbahn in the city of Maxims opposite. He enjoyed the puny of young people snarling at drinking beer, wine and schnapps at reasonable prices and dancing to beat time in the Riverboat. Maxims' bowed modern tradition offering an entertainment programme of considerable artistic value.

At the Krolsel in Tübingenstrasse and other hand three girls in turn go through a routine of continuous strip and in London Club of the new Hotel Stuttgart International there was so many guests.

## Frankfurter Rundschau

Frankfurter Rundschau

three in the morning that there was scarcely a room left for the Burgomasters. There was a surprise for the journalists. It did not lie in any specific detail of the evening. Nor was it that they had covered in Stuttgart a night-time scene which instead in the statistical details go them.

Stuttgart is often maligned as a narrow minded city. But these figures show that Stuttgart has the most places of entertainment with a daily police extension to hours, apart from cities such as Berlin, Hamburg and Munich. Cologne often dubbed this country's Chicago only has two more such clubs that Stuttgart.

Düsseldorf has 79 and Frankfurt 76. However only eight of Stuttgart night clubs remain open after three in the morning. Only eleven of the 1,700 licensed clubs in the city offer their guests nudity in the truest sense of the word.

As a parting shot a warning: Anyone who "does" Stuttgart's nightlife will find 45 Marks does not go far.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 February 1970)

## SPORT

## Is this country's soccer eleven getting past it?

This country's 2-0 football defeat at the hands of Spain has led to harsh criticism. The Spaniards were better in most every respect. With two goals, scored in the eighteenth and forty-first minutes, to his credit Arieta was cheered by the 35,000 crowd. This country's team will have to improve considerably if they are to put up a good showing in the World Cup competition in Mexico.

Spain's toreros took the German bull by the horns and although the fixture was not all that exciting, the game was left with a distinct morning-after feeling.

Torpedo Müller, as the Spanish press dubbed Bayern Munich and national centre forward Gerd Müller, expressed his overall impression of the game by giving vent to a pithy Bavarian oath.

Only twice in ninety minutes did he have any chance of a reasonable shot at the Spanish goal. For the rest of the time he made little ground against Gallego. Yet Müller's goal-scoring has taken this country into the final round of the World Cup. What went wrong?

How could such a disappointing result as this occur only 110 days before Mexico City? The lack of Franz Beckenbauer and Wolfgang Overath was, of course, a grave handicap but the real reasons are different.

superiority feelings led to underestimation of the opponent. - tactical errors were made that a top rank European team just cannot afford to make - the faster, tougher and more resilient Spaniards were the physically fitter too.

This country's team felt they could outpace their opponents in second gear. "Watch how the 1970 World Cup-winners go about the game," the attitude of the team seemed to be as they trooped on to the pitch at Saville.

This was certainly how some of the team felt. "The shock will do them a world of good," trainer Helmut Schön

anxiously commented, not mentioning names.

After having proved a complete failure in the World Cup qualifying round Spain dominated play. Our team was quickly put out of its stride and its prospects of reducing the home country's 2-0 lead were nil. It could just as well have been 5-0 and goalie Manfred Mangitz would hardly have been to blame.

Take the free kick that led to Spain's first goal. For instance. Seven men formed over the ball, another seven men over the third, Arieta, ran unhindered round the defence to score.

The second goal, also the work of Arieta, was the result of a series of mistakes, the crucial one of which was made by Karl-Heinz Schnellinger.

The most depressing factor is that this country's Federal league professional footballers, all veterans of many an international, were completely outwitted by Spanish tactics.

Spain's team manager Kubala deliberately did without sweepers to mark the more dangerous opponents, preferring to go straight on to the attack. Tactician Arieta was put opposite Willi Schulz and for once Willi had an opposite number who was every bit his match in every respect. World Cup Willi did not like it.

As no tactical advice was forthcoming from off-field this country played worse and worse. Not until the second half did slight signs of improvement make their presence felt.

The simplest solution, to put Wolfgang Weber on to Arieta at fullback and replace him in midfield cover was not realised for what it was until it was too late. By the time the team had hit upon the idea they were on their way back from the stadium to the hotel.

As so often prior to World Cup tournaments, including 1954 when this country won the Cup at Bern, the team has caused anxiety all round. No one can deny that it was at its best when the

## Football Association will make a loss at Mexico matches

to be held between now and the World Cup play-off.

The six qualifying games earned us only 150,000 Marks. In Cyprus takings were a mere 4,100 Marks and expenses 89,000.

It is now definite that the German team will be flying to Mexico via Montreal on a special transatlantic flight on 19 May. The party will consist of 22 players, trainer Helmut Schön and his assistant Jupp Derwall. They will be accompanied by four officials: Hermann Neuberger, as head of the delegation, FA board member Willi Hübner, Federal league committee chairman Rudi Gränicher and match committee chairman Hans Deckert. Wilfried

Gerhardt and Hermann Joch will also be there.

At Mexico's high altitude a doctor specialising in both circulatory troubles and gastric ailments is a most important man. Erich Dauscar, veteran of 100-odd international, will be the team's masseur. The Mexicans pay a daily allowance for 25 men but the amount is woefully inadequate.

Observers are to be sent to keep an eye on the progress of the other three groups in Mexico. Former Federal trainer Sepp Herberger, for instance, is to cover the Mexico City fixtures.

Opinions differ as regards altitude acclimatisation. The players are delighted that they are not to be kept together for too long.

Three of four weeks of preparation are essential, though, and Federal league football must end as planned on 2 May. (RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 6 February 1970)



National soccer team trainer Helmut Schön (Photo: Nordlicht)

occasion then arose but unless consequences are drawn Mexico may be the scene of a rude awakening.

Is the team too old? Schnellinger (who was the greatest disappointment opposite Amancio), Haller (who needs a Beckenbauer for backing), Seeler and Schulz have all long passed their best. Are Libude, who tries to copy Sir Stanley Matthews, and Grabowski really the appropriate wingers?

These and other issues must be solved by trainer Helmut Schön without delay. To do so calls for a certain amount of pluck but it would be wrong to treat great names with a kid glove.

Uwe Seeler and Gerd Müller are too much for one team. Günther Netzer may be the mastermind behind Mönchengladbach's attacks but he is generally a failure as an international. Goalkeeper is the only position on the field where no difficulties arise - though three men who are equally good can lead to complications.

There can be no doubt that the presence of Beckenbauer and Overath is most reassuring. Hötiges, Patzke, Lorenz, Heynckes and Held are also useful. Maybo Lorenz-Horv of Hartha Berlin should be given a trial at the next opportunity.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 February 1970)

An application for support to the tune of fifty million Marks has already been submitted to the Federal government and a number of Federal states have agreed to share expenses. Neuberger noted that the committee feel third shares to be the best solution.

A nine- or ten-man party of observers nominated by the committee will be flying to Mexico with this country's international side on 19 May. Wilfried Gerhardt, FA press officer, is at present engaged in work on a short documentation on preparations for the World Cup that is to be delivered to the FIFA congress in Mexico.

On 1 October FA secretary Hermann Joch and a small team are to start the committee's official work. A medium-term deadline plan up till 1974 is also under preparation. In this way the FA hopes to enable the German team, which automatically qualifies as the home team, to lay the best possible groundwork for success in 1973.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 February 1970)

## Nine cities selected for venue of World Cup matches in 1974

West Berlin, Frankfurt and Cologne have been added to the list of venues for the 1974 World Cup competition at the second session of the organisation committee for this major sporting event.

Dortmund, Gelsenkirchen, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Stuttgart and Munich had been already approved. Hannover and Ludwigs-hafen, whose applications were examined by the Football Association committee in conjunction with the Cologne Institute of Sports Facility Construction, had not come up to scratch.

Both cities, committee chairman Hermann Neuberger announced in Frankfurt, have been given a late start, is now also in the venue stakes and the committee reckons on World Cup eliminators being played off in ten to twelve cities, which would allow maximum spread of the games.

At the same time the committee would like alterations to be made to the way in which the tournament is held. Instead of the past four groups the FA would like there to be two groups, the winners in which would take part in the final, with a play-off for the runners-up.

This would involve a total of 38 fixtures, as against thirty-two. Neuberger deals swiftly with objections that too much travel to and from venue would be involved. Distances, he notes, are negligible and connections good.

It was again apparent that the FA sees the World Cup as a first-rate opportunity of ensuring that there are ten or twelve football stadiums in this country that are up to international standards.

This was one of the reasons for the committee's recommendation to have colour TV transmissions in mind when rebuilding stadiums. The overall costs of construction work, which is in full swing in Düsseldorf, was recently begun in Gelsenkirchen and is to get under way in Hamburg as soon as Hamburg SV has played its last home fixture amount to 250 to 300 million Marks at present estimates.

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(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 February 1970)

Aden	10.00	Colombia	10.00	France	10.00	Germany	10.00	Italy	10.00	Japan	10.00	Paraguay	10.00	Spain	10.00	Sweden	10.00	Switzerland	10.00	U.S.A.	10.00	U.S.S.R.	10.00	Yugoslavia	10.00
Algeria	10.00	Congo	10.00	Guinea	10.00	Holland	10.00	Iran	10.00	Israel	10.00	Kenya	10.00	Libya	10.00	Malawi	10.00	Mali	10.00	Morocco	10.00	Nigeria	10.00	Poland	10.00
Angola	10.00	Cote d'Ivoire	10.00	Guinea-Bissau	10.00	India	10.00	Iraq	10.00	Italy	10.00	Laos	10.00	Lebanon	10.00	Madagascar	10.00	Mali	10.00	Mexico	10.00	Mozambique	10.00	Norway	10.00
Argentina	10.00	Cuba	10.00	Honduras	10.00	Indonesia	10.00	Japan	10.00	Kenya	10.00	Laos	10.00	Lebanon	10.00	Madagascar	10.00	Mali	10.00	Mexico	10.00	Mozambique	10.00	Norway	10.00
Australia	10.00	Dominican Republic	10.00	Hong Kong	10.00	Iran	10.00	Israel	10.00	Italy	10.00	Laos	10.00	Lebanon	10.00	Madagascar	10.00	Mali	10.00	Mexico	10.00	Mozambique	10.00	Norway	10.00
Austria	10.00	Dominican Republic	10.00	Hong Kong	10.00	Iran	10.00	Israel	10.00	Italy	10.00	Laos	10.00	Lebanon	10.00	Madagascar	10.00	Mali	10.00	Mexico	10.00	Mozambique	10.00	Norway	10.00
Belgium	10.00	Dominican Republic	10.00	Hong Kong	10.00	Iran	10.00	Israel	10.00	Italy	10.00	Laos	10.00	Lebanon	10.00	Madagascar	10.00	Mali	10.00	Mexico	10.00	Mozambique	10.00	Norway	10.00
Bolivia	10.00	Dominican Republic	10.00	Hong Kong	10.00	Iran	10.00	Israel	10.00	Italy	10.00	Laos	10.00	Lebanon	10.00	Madagascar	10.00	Mali	10.00	Mexico	10.00	Mozambique	10.00	Norway	10.00
Brazil	10.00	Dominican Republic	10.00	Hong Kong	10.00	Iran	10.00	Israel	10.00	Italy	10.00	Laos	10.00	Lebanon	10.00	Madagascar	10.00	Mali	10.00	Mexico	10.00	Mozambique	10.00	Norway	10.00
Bulgaria	10.00	Dominican Republic	10.00	Hong Kong	10.00	Iran	10.00	Israel	10.00	Italy	10.00	Laos	10.00	Lebanon	10.00	Madagascar	10.00	Mali	10.00	Mexico	10.00	Mozambique	10.00	Norway	10.00
Burkina Faso	10.00	Dominican Republic	10.00	Hong Kong	10.00	Iran	10.00	Israel	10.00	Italy	10.00	Laos	10.00	Lebanon	10.00	Madagascar	10.00	Mali	10.00	Mexico	10.00	Mozambique	10.00	Norway	10.00
Burundi	10.00	Dominican Republic	10.00	Hong Kong	10.00	Iran	10.00	Israel	10.00	Italy	10.00	Laos	10.00	Lebanon	10.00	Madagascar	10.00	Mali	10.00	Mexico	10.00	Mozambique	10.00	Norway	10.00
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Canada	10.00	Dominican Republic	10.00	Hong Kong	10.00	Iran	10.00	Israel	10.00	Italy	10.00	Laos	10.00	Lebanon	10.00	Madagascar	10.00	Mali	10.00	Mexico	10.00	Mozambique	10.00	Norway	10.00
Cape Verde	10.00	Dominican Republic	10.00	Hong Kong	10.00	Iran	10.00	Israel	10.00	Italy	10.00	Laos	10.00	Lebanon	10.00	Madagascar	10.00	Mali	10.00	Mexico	10.00	Mozambique	10.00	Norway	10.00
Chile	10.00	Dominican Republic	10.00	Hong Kong	10.00	Iran	10.00	Israel	10.00	Italy	10.00	Laos	10.00	Lebanon	10.00	Madagascar	10.00	Mali	10.00	Mexico	10.00	Mozambique	10.00	Norway	10.00